

REGISTRATION.

Much Quiet interest is Manifest in the Returns.

FIRST REGISTRATION UNDER THE NEW BRADLEY LAW.

Registration was carried out Tuesday for the first time under the new law requiring voters in all incorporated towns and cities to register. This law is known as the Bradley law, having been introduced in the legislature by Representative R. B. Bradley, of Hopkins county, and was declared constitutional last week by decision of the Court of Appeals. Before this no town in Hopkins county except Madisonville was required to register. The registration passed off quietly here and throughout the county. Considerable work was done by both parties but it was of the still hunt variety and fortunately no mud has been thrown nor personal enmity stirred. Almost the full voting strength of Earlington was registered. The registration at Madisonville was also good. The figures are given below.

The total registration in eleven towns was 2,687, divided as follows: Republican, 1,813; Democratic, 1,129; Independent, 136; Prohibitionist, 21; Populist, 11. In the total mentioned is included 77 voters registered at Barnsley where no party affiliation was indicated, hence this cannot be divided. The comparison, exclusive of Barnsley, shows a Republican plurality of 184. Divided by races the total registration is, white, 1,855; colored, 832.

Earlington.

Registration at Earlington Tuesday was a quiet, constant and harmonious affair, which showed the quite satisfactory total of 739 voters registered at the end of the day. This total was divided as follows: Republican, 438; Democratic, 279; Independent, 22; total, 739; white, 480; colored, 259, a Republican plurality of 159. This vote by precincts was as follows:

Northeast: Republican, 157; Democratic, 156; Independent, 5; total, 318; white, 270; colored, 48.

Lake: Republican, 139; Democratic, 110; Independent, 17; total, 266; white, 193; colored, 73.

Hecla: Republican, 142; Democratic, 13; total, 155; white, 17; colored, 138.

Madisonville.

Total unofficial registration of the four Madisonville precincts was as follows: Republican, 452; Democratic, 485; Independent, 40; Populist, 10; Prohibitionist, 12; total 949; white 600, colored 349. By precincts the vote was as follows:

Mill: Republican 180; Democratic, 82; Independent, 10; Populist, 2; white 100; colored, 165.

Kitchen: Republican, 66; Democratic, 136; Independent, 14; Populist, 2; Prohibitionist, 4; white, 197; colored 25.

Court House: Republican, 66; Democratic, 121; Independent, 6; Populist, 5; Prohibitionist, 6; white, 164; colored, 40.

Elk: Republican, 140; Democratic, 96; Independent, 10; Populist, 1; Prohibitionist, 2; white, 130; colored, 119.

Madisonville registration shows a Republican plurality of 17.

Dawson Springs.

The registration for Dawson Springs was as follows: Republican, 88; Democratic, 132; Independent, 15; Prohibitionist, 2; Populist, 1. Total, 238; white,

216; colored, 22; Democratic plurality, 44.

St. Charles.

Republican, 102; Democratic, 42; Independent, 9. Total, 153; white, 107; colored, 46. Republican plurality, 60.

Mortons Gap.

Republican, 130; Democratic, 76; Independent, 14; Prohibition, 1; total, 221; white, 137; colored, 84. Republican plurality, 54.

Daniel Boone.

That part of the Daniel Boone settlement that registered in St. Charles precinct shows: Republican, 15; Democratic, 22; Independent, 1; total, 38; white, 25; colored, 13. A portion of the town registered at Nortonville and this report was not in yesterday.

White Plains.

Republican, 19; Democratic, 31; total, 50; white, 46; colored, 4. Democratic plurality, 12.

Chesley.

Republican, 18; Democratic, 13; Independent, 4; total, 35; white, 23; colored, 12. Chesley votes at Mortons Gap.

Barnsley.

There was a total of 77 votes registered at Barnsley, 59 of whom are white and 18 colored. The registration book does not show the party affiliation of any of the voters.

Nebo.

The total vote in two precincts was: Republican, 21; Democratic, 25; Independent, 9; Prohibitionist, 3; total, 58; white, 47; colored, 11. Democratic plurality, 4. By precincts this vote was:

North Nebo: Republican, 14; Democratic, 4; total, 28; white, 18; colored, 10.

South Nebo: Republican, 7; Democratic, 11; Prohibitionist, 3; Independent, 9; total, 30; white, 29; colored, 1.

Hanson.

Combining the two precincts in Hanson the registration figures are as follows: Republican, 30; Democratic 70; Independent, 22; Prohibitionist, 3; total, 129; white, 115; colored, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT

Continues to Grind This Week—Several Cases Postponed on Account of No Witnesses.

The failure of witnesses to appear has been the cause of several cases in circuit court being postponed at Madisonville this week and has delayed the court no little. Judge Gordon ordered the appearance bond of three negro witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth against Reinecke Coal Company forfeited on account of non appearance and threatened several others. Several cases were disposed of, however. Van Littlepage, colored, charged with shooting at Will Love, colored, with intent to kill, had his case continued until next term. The case against Tom Goodloe, Eph Nance and Jim Smith for confederating together, growing out of the union trouble several years ago, was also continued on account of the failure of witnesses to appear. Sam Short, a negro, indicted for stealing wheat from the barn of W. A. Nisbet, was given a sentence of two and one-half years. Ed Knott, colored, pleaded guilty to forging the name of Frank Ramsey to an order and securing cash from a Madisonville merchant. He was given two years in the pen. Sam Whittaker, who robbed the depot at Nebo a few weeks ago, was also sent up for two years. This week will probably complete the criminal docket.

FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Jim Williams Took Laudanum and Wandered Into Earlington.

TWO DOCTORS WORKED ALL NIGHT AND SAVED HIS LIFE.

Labored Under Hallucination That a Mob Was After.

Two Earlington physicians, Drs. Chatten and Johnson, had a hard fight Saturday night for the life of a stranger who drifted into town in a distressing physical and mental condition, without friends or money. The man was Jim Williams, whose home was found to be out on the Greenville road from Madisonville, on one of the Fugate farms. According to Williams' own statement he had taken an ounce of laudanum while on the way here Saturday afternoon and it took the best efforts of the doctors, throughout nearly all of Saturday night, to save his life.

Williams appeared at the side of the St. Bernard Drugstore about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where he sat down and told his troubles to some colored men. They directed him to the doctors' office and hospital in the drug store building but he said he had no money and did not like to ask for attention free. Dr. Chatten passed by, was told of the man's distress and took him at once to the hospital, where he was quickly given treatment. After reaching the hospital he told of having taken the laudanum but the drug did not seem to take effect. He was very much worn and haggard from the fatiguing tramp he had undergone, having, it seems, wandered about the country for many hours laboring under the hallucination that he was being followed by a mob. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon Williams managed to leave the hospital without being seen. Fortunately for himself he did not wander out of town but went down Railroad street and stopped at G. T. McEuen's store, where, after telling Mr. McEuen a mob was after him, he sat down and was soon in a deep stupor. City Marshal Igleheart found him and took him back to the hospital and the rescue work began in earnest and continued throughout the night. The symptoms were those of poisoning from an overdose of laudanum. His breathing was reduced to three or four respirations a minute and artificial respiration had to be resorted to. The most heroic treatment was necessary, including the application of an electric battery, to keep breath in the body.

After the crisis was passed Williams talked of trouble in his home neighborhood and of a crowd of men who appeared at his gate and followed him for two days, saying that this mob had hung a bundle of straw in effigy of himself and had burned it. He was still possessed of this idea as he went with citizens to the livery stable where a vehicle was gotten to take him home under escort. He thought a party of Earlington boys were after him and wanted to borrow a shotgun from John W. Twyman to defend himself. Messrs. Aaron Clark, Geo. Miller and Dan Byrum took home, leaving here about noon Sunday. The thought of the trouble his condition and experience would occasion his wife was uppermost in Williams' mind as they were leaving and he did not want to go home for this reason. Williams' wife was a daughter of Joshua Clark, of the Nebo coun-

try. Williams had no money but had a number of receipts showing he had recently been hauling spokes to the Buckeye spoke factory at Madisonville. City Marshal Igleheart remained at the hospital nearly all of Saturday night assisting the doctors.

Army and Navy Reerve, Washington.

No more important project in the national preparation for possible war has received governmental sanction than the adoption of the plan for a national marksman's reserve submitted by Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association. The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has worked diligently and intelligently for the encouragement of rifle practice in this country and the proposition for a reserve of marksmen promises to furnish within a few years more than 1,000,000 men in this country who will be qualified to go on the firing line, if necessary, possessing all the attributes of the trained soldier. This is a result which should meet with favor everywhere; it should have the support of Congress and the State legislatures and it should be endorsed by individuals throughout the country. It imposes no great expense upon the government, which is most benefited by the organization, and furnishes to the country, available for its military demands in a time of emergency, an expert rifle shots, made up of young men and boys over 15 years of age. The idea ought not to lack for popular approval on every hand. Its object is most commendable, as its results are bound to be most profitable.

Missing Editor in Arkansas.

Guthrie, Ky., Oct. 3.—The disappearance of Editor Dearborn, of the Guthrie Graphic, is accounted for in a letter from the publisher of the Free Press, at Stuttgart, Ark., in which it is stated that a man who gave his name as Dearborn and answered the description of the missing editor appeared there in financial straits and departed for Texarkana after he was aided by newspaper men.

More Bass for Loch Mary.

A consignment of 500 black bass was received Sunday on 51 from the United States Bureau of Fisheries and placed in Loch Mary by Bryan Hopper and G. C. Atkinson. These fish are different from the green bass now found in the lake and are said to be a much gamier species. They were carefully handled and placed in the moss at different points in the lake. It is hoped they will multiply rapidly and in a year or so the lake will be well stocked with this variety of bass.

Women to Vote.

Women of the West this year will figure in the presidential campaign as they never have figured before, and according to dispatches from Denver, Salt Lake City and Cheyenne, Wyo., their vote will be the heaviest ever cast.

Colorado Springs, Colo., has the purest water of any city in the United States. The supply is derived from reservoirs and lakes on the sides of Pike's Peak, which are fed by springs and melting snow. Chemical analyses of the water have repeatedly shown it to be purer than that of any other city in the country, due to the fact that the supply is derived at such an altitude as to make contamination impossible.

CHANGES MADE.

Appointment of Ministers at Louisville Conference for the Ensuing Year.

Leitchfield Was Selected as the Next Meeting Place of the Conference.

REV. J. E. KING ASSIGNED TO EARLINGTON

The fifty-ninth annual session of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Franklin adjourned Monday, when Bishop Smith read the appointments of the ministers for the ensuing year. The conference met at 8 o'clock and hurried through action on various reports. The question of camp meetings was discussed, some ministers suggesting that they be abandoned. The report showed that the list of superannuated ministers had reached sixty-five, the largest the bishop said that he had ever known. Leitchfield was selected as the meeting place for next year. The appointments are as follows:

Henderson District.

Presiding Elder—B. F. Orr.
Henderson—J. H. Earley.
Corydon—J. B. Seay.
Smith's Mills—E. E. Pate.
Robards—W. H. Archey.
Morganfield—G. E. Foskett.
Morganfield Circuit—G. L. C. Coward.
Earlington—J. E. King.
Hanson—W. B. Luey.
Slaughtersville—J. W. Love.
Sacramento—W. C. Richards.
Sebree—G. M. Everett.
Sturgis—C. R. Crowe.
Dixon—C. W. Hesson.
Audubon—To be supplied.
Hubbardsville—To be supplied by R. H. Higgins.
Madisonville—J. B. Adams.

Russellville District.

Presiding Elder—R. W. Browder.
Adairville and Oakland—J. A. Chandler.
Allensville—J. T. Cherry.
Auburn—R. M. Wheat.
Crofton—E. D. Ryan.
Elkton and Bells—W. C. Brandon.
Epley—To be supplied by T. M. Appling.
Hopkinsville—E. L. Southgate.
Hopkinsville Circuit—W. F. Cashman.
Kirkmansville—To be supplied by J. T. Demonbrum.
Lewisburg—J. C. Brandon.
North Elkton—To be supplied.
Pembroke—A. D. Litchfield.
Russellville—T. V. Joiner.
Russellville Circuit—P. H. Davis.
Trenton—J. L. Kilgore.
Other Appointments Were as Follows:
Hodgensville—T. C. Peters.
Main Street, Owensboro—B. M. Currie.
Franklin—S. H. Lovelace.
Dawson—S. E. Ragland.
Marion—J. R. McAfee.
Smithland—W. C. Haves.
Jeffersonton—G. W. Lyon.

PAY DAY CASES.

Fines Settled by Agreement in Indictments Against Coal Companies.

AMOUNT WOULD NOT PERMIT AN APPEAL.

The cases in the Hopkins Circuit Court against the Reinecke, St. Bernard, Oak Hill and Carbondale coal companies occupied Tuesday and half of Wednesday in court and were disposed of by agreement before noon Wednesday, the attorneys for the companies agreeing to fines of \$50 in each of sixteen cases. Six of these cases were against the Reinecke company with a total fine of \$300. The same number and amount was agreed to for

the St. Bernard company, and the remaining four cases with \$200 fine was assessed against the Oak Hill and Carbondale companies, being divided between them. There were two old cases against the Crabtree Coal Mining Company, but these were stricken from the docket.

There was but one case tried against the St. Bernard company, in which the indictment was for the alleged failure to pay Joe Morgan upon two regular paydays each month, specifying a particular date of course. Mr. Morgan testified that he could not say how his account stood at the time. Col. E. G. Sebree argued the case and it was defeated. Abundant testimony was offered showing that the St. Bernard Mining Company paid their men daily, when there was any demand for money due. But the prosecution was based upon the mere technicality as to whether the companies had complied with the recent law requiring them to have two regular paydays each month, and the fines were assessed upon this point. When court began the present sessions there were four old indictments and twenty-five new indictments against the St. Bernard Company. Out of this number of new indictments nineteen were easily set aside by the attorneys for the defendant showing that they had no standing in court upon questions of fact. The old cases were also stricken off.

Only one of the indictments against the Reinecke company was tried and in this the company lost and was fined \$50. It was after this that the settlement was made by agreement above. In both this case and the one tried against the St. Bernard Company the attorneys for the defendants plead with the jury to make the fines more than \$50, if they assessed any fines at all, in order that the companies might take the cases to higher courts and contend there for what they believed to be their rights. In each of these trials the attorney for the Commonwealth plead with the jury to make the fines just \$50 each. This was done and the defendant was prevented from taking any appeal. The settlement followed this verdict in the Reinecke case.

The history of these cases is that the Kentucky legislature passed a law requiring certain employers of labor to pay their employees on two regular paydays each month. The question of the constitutionality of the measure came up at once and the matter got into the courts of the State. The coal companies in Hopkins county have always handled their men with liberality and have been in the habit of advancing them money and supplies whenever there was any necessity to be met for their men, and they did not believe their men wanted or needed the two pay days the new bill called for. The validity of the law had not been established, lawyers advised that it would not stand the test of the courts and they waited to hear the decision of the Court of Appeals before they should inaugurate a laborious and expensive change in their system of accounts. When the Court of Appeals decided the law was valid the coal companies at once changed their system and began the semi-monthly pay days.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who was seriously ill at his home in Lexington last week from an attack of vertigo, is improving nicely.